

# 1 The Norman Conquest

## 1.1 Why did William win the Battle of Hastings?

### Page 7: Knowledge Box

- In 1066, Edward the Confessor died without an **heir**.
- Three men believed they should be the next king of England, Harold **Godwinson**, William, Duke of **Normandy** and Harald Hardrada.
- In September 1066, Harald Hardrada invaded York with his younger brother, Tostig, and 10,000 **Vikings**. Harold Godwinson rushed north to meet them.
- They fought the Battle of **Stamford Bridge**, which Godwinson won.
- Meanwhile, William prepared an invasion from **Normandy**. His fleet landed at Pevensey shortly after and Godwinson had to march his men south to meet them.
- On 14 October 1066, the Battle of Hastings began. Harold's men made it to the hill first and formed a **shield wall**.
- William decided to send his men to smash through the wall, but the hill made this tiring for them.
- The battle continued and William's men were unable to break the wall. William used the trick of **retreating** to bring the **English** soldiers down the hill.
- William's soldiers quickly cut them to pieces. **Harold** was killed and William became King of England.

### Page 7: Key Terms

**Heir** – next in line to inherit the throne

**Foot soldiers** – soldiers who fought on foot with axes

**Archers** – soldiers who fought with a bow and arrow

**Knights** – William's soldiers who were trained and fought on horseback

**Housecarl** – Harold Godwinson's trained soldiers

**Fyrd** – Harold's soldiers who were not trained

### Page 8: Understanding Chronology

1. King Harold marches north to fight Harald Hardrada and the Vikings
2. The Battle of Stamford Bridge
3. Hardrada and Tostig are killed. King Harold wins.
4. William of Normandy lands at Pevensey and marches to Hastings.
5. King Harold hears that William of Normandy has landed near Hastings.
6. The Battle of Hastings
7. William's soldiers charge up the hill to smash through the English shield wall.
8. William lifted his helmet to prove he wasn't dead and to encourage his men to fight on.

9. William’s soldiers use the trick of retreating to bring the English soldiers down from the hill.
10. Harold is killed after being shot in the eye.

Page 8: Categorise Reasons

William’s skill	Harold’s mistakes	Luck
1. Harold and his men had just fought a battle in the north and had to march south as William arrived in England.	2. After weeks of waiting, the wind changed in Normandy at the perfect time for William to set sail.	3. Harold fought with foot soldiers and fyrd, making it difficult for them to move quickly.
4. William used the trick of retreating to bring the English soldiers down from the hill.	5. The English soldiers believed the Normans were retreating and some came away from the shield wall and down the hill.	6. William organised his army into different sections so that they could attack in different ways.
7. At a crucial moment, William showed his face to his soldiers and encouraged them to continue fighting.	8. The Normans had skilled cavalry (on horseback).	9. Harold was shot with an arrow in his eye.

Page 9: Explain Reasons

**Statement:** Harold and his men had just fought a battle in the north and had to march south as William arrived in England.

**Explanation:** This helped William to win the Battle of Hastings because Harold had lost a lot of his skilled soldiers in a previous battle and those who had made it to Hastings were tired.

## 1.2 How did England change under the Normans?

Page 9: Knowledge Box

**Motte and bailey castles** – An early castle built by the Normans. It featured a keep on a hill, living space and was surrounded by a wooden fence.

**Domesday Book** – A detailed record of the land and animals owned in all villages throughout England.

**Feudal system** – Developed by King William I, where each group of people owed loyalty to the group above, starting with villeins and ending with the king.

**Religion** – The Normans built lots of new and impressive churches and cathedrals throughout England to show their control.

Page 10: Describe Key Features

- Feudal system pyramid, from top to bottom should read: King, Baron, Knight, Villein

- 'Land' should be repeated down the right-hand side of the triangle.
- From the villein to the knight – work on the land
- From the knight to the baron – 40 days service in the king's army
- From the baron to the king – soldiers for the king's army

*The feudal system was a social hierarchy used in Norman England to ensure loyalty from Anglo-Saxons to the new Norman king. Land was distributed in return for loyalty from barons, knights and villeins. King William was unable to oversee all land in England so the feudal system was a way of doing this, by distributing power to his loyal advisers and supporters.*

#### Page 10: Explain Reasons

- William introduced the feudal system in England to receive loyalty from the people of England in return for large areas of land.

*William introduced motte and bailey castles in England to show he was in control and protect himself from any further foreign invasions.*

*William introduced the Domesday Book in England to give him knowledge of who owned the land in England, how much tax he could collect from each village and to settle any quarrels over who owned which piece of land.*

#### Page 12: Inferences from Sources

King William was greater and stronger than all the kings before him. He was kind to the good monks who served God. **(1)**During his reign, the great Cathedral of Canterbury was built and so were many others. **(2)**He was cruel to anyone who disobeyed him, putting lords and even his own brother in prison. He kept good order in the country. A man with a bag of gold could travel unharmed right through the country. No man dared kill another.

**(3)**The king raised castles and crushed the poor

He took gold and silver and so much more

There was no fairness in his deeds

He simply fed his deepest greed

He loved to hunt for stags and boars

**(4)**He took our land and made this law

The eyes of poachers who steal from their Lord

Must be cut out with the point of a sword.

**(1)** – William built lots of religious buildings.

**(2)** – William punished those who rebelled against him.

**(3)** – William built motte and bailey castles.

(4) – William introduced the Forest Law.

The three correct inferences:

- William I was a ruthless king.
- William I was greedy and wanted to become rich.
- William I was a religious man.

### Page 13: Interpretation

The three correct answers:

- The Domesday Book tells us how much land people in Norman England had.
- The Domesday Book tells us who were the wealthiest people in Norman England.
- The Domesday Book tells us where the King had his land in the eleventh century.

### Page 13: Write an Explanation Paragraph

*One consequence of the Norman conquest of England was that a social hierarchy was introduced.*

*For example, William introduced the feudal system whereby every member of Norman England had a place in society tied to the land. The King distributed land to his barons, who shared their land out between their knights. The knights agreed to fight for the King for 40 days a year in return for this land. The knights then rented out land to peasants who would farm it in return for money and goods.*

*The consequence of this was loyalty to the King from Anglo-Saxons. Their position in society and lifestyle was tied to the land given to them by King William. They knew that if they were not loyal to the King, they would lose their land and consequently, their position in English society.*

## 2 Conflict between King and Church, 1066–1171

### 2.1 How religious were people in the Middle Ages?

#### Page 15: Knowledge Box

- In the Middle Ages (c.1000 – c.1500), nearly everyone believed in **God** and went to **church**.
- The **biggest** building in a town or village was the church.
- The local church was a lively place and children's **games** and summer **fairs** were sometimes held in the churchyard.
- **Religion** was used to explain things because there was limited scientific knowledge about how the world worked.
- People looked to God for answers. Bad **harvests** and nasty **illnesses** were believed to be punishments from God.
- People believed in **heaven** and so led good lives.
- They did not want to go to **hell**.

#### Page 15: Key Terms

**Nun** – a female member of the religious community

**Monk** – a male member of the religious community

**Priest** – a minister in the Church

**Bishop** – a senior minister in the Church

**Monastery** – where monks would live and devote their lives to God

**Archbishop of Canterbury** – most senior figure in the Church of England

**Pope** – most senior figure in the Catholic Church

**Church courts** – where church crimes were heard and punished

**Tithe** – a tax paid to the Church

**Excommunicated** – when people were banished from the Church

#### Page 16: Inferences from Sources

Correct inferences:

- Religion taught that heaven was a nice place to go after death.
- Religion taught that hell was a dangerous place to go after death.
- Religion taught that there were angels in heaven.
- Religion taught that you would burn if you went to hell.

## 2.2 Why was Thomas Becket murdered?

### Page 17: Knowledge Box

1. Henry and Becket became best friends.
2. Henry II became King of England.
3. Henry appointed Becket as Archbishop of Canterbury.
4. Becket refused to make changes to the church courts.
5. Becket ran away to France for six years.
6. Henry and Becket made a truce and agreed to work together again.
7. Becket excommunicated some bishops.
8. Henry became angry and was heard to say, 'Is there no one who will rid me of this troublesome priest?'
9. Four knights entered Canterbury Cathedral and killed Thomas Becket.

### Page 17: Identify Causation

Correct causes:

- King Henry II wanted complete power.
- King Henry II was overheard asking 'Is there no one who will rid me of this troublesome priest?'
- King Henry II and Becket quarrelled (argued).

### Page 18: Explain Causation

King Henry II wanted complete power. – This led to the murder of Thomas Becket because King Henry II and Becket quarrelled over power. King Henry II made Becket Archbishop of Canterbury because he thought Becket would do as he wanted. When he didn't, Henry II got very angry.

King Henry II was overheard asking 'Is there no one who will rid me of this troublesome priest?' – This led to the murder of Thomas Becket because four knights overheard King Henry II and thought that he wanted Becket killed.

King Henry II and Becket quarrelled. – This led to the murder of Thomas Becket because Henry II argued with Becket and became furious with him for excommunicating some bishops. In a fit of rage, Henry II was overheard asking for Becket to be removed.

### Page 19: Support Inferences

*Source A suggests that religion in medieval England used images in order to teach a large number of people about the afterlife.*

*This can be seen in Source A where there are images of heaven, including angels, and images of hell, including devils and people being thrown into a cauldron of fire.*

## 3 King John and the Magna Carta

### 3.1 What was the Magna Carta (The Great Charter)?

Page 21: Describe Key Features

*The Magna Carta was a document written in 1215 between the king and the barons of England. It means Great Charter. The Magna Carta stated that the king had to follow the laws of the land and it protected the rights of the people against the wishes of the king.*

### 3.2 What events led to the Magna Carta, 1215?

Page 22: Knowledge Box

- Following the death of his **brother**, Richard, King John became king in 1199.
- He upset the **barons** and church leaders very quickly.
- The barons believed he was a poor leader in battle.
- The French defeated England in battle and regained lots of their **land**, including **Normandy**.
- King John kept demanding higher **taxes** to pay for these battles.
- Throughout his reign, King John argued with the Pope. The Pope became so angry that he **closed** the churches for **seven** years.
- There were lots of rumours about how **cruel** King John was.
- It was believed that he **murdered** his nephew in a drunken rage.

Page 22: Key Terms

**The Church** – Religious

**Personality** – Personal

**Land** – Geographical

**Battles** – Military

**Government** – Political

**Money** – Economic

Page 23: Explain Causes of an Event

**Statement:** *The barons believed that King John was a poor leader in battle because he had lost a lot of land to France in battle.*

**Explanation:** *This led to the Magna Carta in 1215 because the barons believed that King John was weak and a danger to the military strength of England. In 1215, it was important that kings were strong military leaders who fought in battle and brought greatness to their country.*

Page 24: Categorise Causes of an Event

Event leading to the Magna Carta	Category
The barons believed that King John was a poor leader in battle because he had lost a lot of land to France in battle.	Military
One area of land lost by King John was Normandy. This was seen as important because it was the birthplace of William the Conqueror.	Geographical
King John demanded higher and higher taxes to pay for his battles with France. The barons were angry because the English army kept losing these battles.	Economic
King John argued with the Pope. The Pope became so angry that he closed the churches in England for seven years. This upset the people because they couldn't get married or have a funeral.	Religious
Some believed King John was cruel as rumours said he had murdered his nephew in a drunken rage.	Personal

### 3.3 What interpretations of King John exist?

Page 24: Interpretation

John was hardworking and very clever. At the same time he was hot-tempered and stubborn. He was secretive and suspicious. He was relentless in revenge, cruel and mocking when he had men in his clutches. He could not resist the temptation to kick a man when he was down. John could be tough and in battle he could plan good moves, but he never displayed the courage that inspires an army and he always tended to panic when things were not going his way.

Page 25: Supporting an Argument with Interpretation detail

Good King	Bad King
<i>King John was 'hardworking and very clever'. 'John could be tough and in battle he could plan good moves'</i>	<i>King John was 'hot-tempered and stubborn'. 'He was secretive and suspicious' 'He was relentless in revenge, cruel and mocking' 'he never displayed the courage that inspires an army' King John 'tended to panic when things were not going his way.'</i>

*According to Interpretation A, King John had some good features; he was intelligent and a hardworking king. However, his negative features outweighed these as he became suspicious and cruel when challenged.*

Page 25: Explain Significance

*The Magna Carta led to a clear set of guidelines for kings of England that stated they were bound by the law and protected the people of England against their actions. These included not being able to imprison nobles without a trial and ending unfair taxation.*

*This was important for the power of future kings because it prevented them from abusing their powers and acting without the consent of parliament and the people. This was demonstrated in 1641*

*when the Magna Carta was referenced to remind King Charles I that he was unable to imprison men without a fair trial when they had acted against his wishes.*

## 4 Life in Medieval England

### 4.1 What was life like in a medieval village?

Page 27: Knowledge Box

- The medieval period is also known as the **Middle** Ages.
- This period of history runs across a number of **years**, from approximately c.1060 to c.1500.
- Today, most people live in **towns** and cities.
- In medieval England, it was **different**.
- Towns and cities did exist, but there were only a few of them. Most people lived in a **village**.

Page 27: Describe Key Features

- **Common land** – land where farmers would graze their animals
- **Mill** – where grain was ground into flour to make bread
- **River** – source of water
- **Manor house** – where the lord of the manor would live
- **Peasant's house** – where the peasants would live
- **Peasant's vegetable patch** – land the peasants would rent to grow their own vegetables
- **Open fields divided equally into strips** – land that the peasants would farm for the lord of the manor
- **Tithe barn** – a large building used to store the tithe contributions

### 4.2 What was life like in a medieval town?

Page 28: Knowledge Box

- People who didn't live in villages in the countryside or in castles, lived in **towns**.
- The largest towns in medieval England were **London**, Winchester and Norwich.
- However, very **few** people at this time lived in a medieval town.
- Towns would grow where major **roads** met or near a **bridge** where people came to buy and sell goods.
- Others grew near a castle or monastery. The local lord would still own these places, but the townspeople could join together and **buy** their land and freedom from the lord and **king**.
- A town's freedom would be written down on a piece of paper.
- This was called a Town's **Charter**. (You have learned about another charter in the previous unit, the Magna Carta.)

Page 28: Describe Key Features

- **Castle** – built to defend the town if needed
- **Shops** – a town was a trading centre
- **Entrance gate** – a town was normally protected by a wall and visitors would enter via a gate
- **Market** – a collection of traders
- **Guildhall** – a building where trader would meet
- **River** – a water source for the town’s people

### 4.3 Who was significant in the Middle Ages, and why?

Page 29: Knowledge Box

**Peasant** – A poor villager who had no rights

**Villein** – An unfree peasant who worked for a lord in return for a small piece of land

**Freeman** – A free tenant who paid rent to the local lord to farm many acres of land or a merchant or craftsman who was free to travel and work wherever he chose

**Lord of the Manor** – A knight or baron who owned the land

**Priest** – A minister in the Church

Page 29: Describe Key Features of a Historical Period

	Medieval village	Medieval town	Both
Blacksmith	✓		
Carpenter	✓		
Baker			✓
Belt maker		✓	
Weaver		✓	

Page 30: Support Inferences

**What I can infer:** *That working on the fields was hard.*

**Details in the source that tell me this:** *That two peasants had to manage four cattle with a large plough attached to the back of them.*

Page 30: Identify Significance

**The peasant** – was important because he farmed the land and grew the food

**The lord of the manor** – was important because he shared out the land and ensured it was fair

**The priest** – was important because all medieval people were religious and believed in God

**The merchant** – was important because he bought and sold the goods that were needed by the people of England

Page 31: Describe Similarity and Difference

Similarity	Difference
<p><i>Both the village and the town grew close to a river. Both a medieval village and town would have had a church and priest.</i></p>	<p><i>There were shops in a medieval town, but not in a village. There was a castle in a medieval town, but not in a village. A medieval town was protected by a wall and an entrance gate. However, a medieval village was not enclosed. A medieval village was surrounded by fields and farm land. A medieval village had peasants who were unfree and tied to the lord of the manor.</i></p>

Page 31: Explaining difference

*In a medieval village there was a lot of farm land and fields.*

*However, in a medieval town there were dirt tracks, roads and a bridge.*

*Life in a medieval village and town were different because different work was carried out there. Products were grown and made in a medieval village, whereas goods were taken to a market in a medieval town and sold.*

## 5 The Black Death, 1348

### 5.1 What beliefs did people have during the Black Death?

#### Page 35: Knowledge Box

- The Black Death was a combination of two plagues (a disease that spreads **quickly**).
- There was the Bubonic plague; a **germ** which lived in the blood of black **rats** and in the fleas on their bodies.
- The fleas would move from the rats to humans and bite them, passing on the disease.
- Those who suffered from this plague would get a **fever** and large boils, called buboes, in their armpits, groin and behind their ears.
- Before dying, a victim would get a rash of **black** spots.
- There was also the pneumonic plague; a germ that travelled in the **air**.
- It was caught by breathing infected air.
- Those who suffered would **cough** up blood and spread the germs as they **sneezed**.

#### Page 35: Categorise Causes

Many believed the plague was a punishment from God.	Jews were believed to have caused the Black Death by poisoning the water in the wells.	Some believed the Black Death was caused by overeating.
It was feared that the disease was spread by contagion and that if a healthy man visited a plague victim, he would die shortly after.	It was said that the movement of the planets caused the Black Death.	Others believed that bad air was breathed in and gave people the plague.

### 5.2 How did people react to the Black Death?

#### Page 36: Link Cause and Consequence

**Punishment from God** – Some people called flagellants whipped themselves as a punishment for their sins

**Jews poisoning water** – In some places Jews were arrested and even tortured

**Contagion** – Forcing victims of the plague, and family members, to leave a village

**Movement of planets** – Drink mercury

**Bad air** – Carrying flowers, herbs or spices

#### Page 36: Write an Explanation

- This led to ...

*During the Black Death many believed that the plague was sent as a punishment from God for their sins. This led to some people, called flagellants, whipping themselves as a punishment for their sins in the hope that God would not then punish them by sending the plague.*

### 5.3 Why was the Black Death important in the life of a medieval peasant?

#### Page 37: Knowledge Box

- The Black Death affected everyone all over medieval Europe.
- In England, whole **villages** were wiped out.
- The Black Death probably caused the death of **one** in three of the population.
- The death rate was higher among **priests** because they had to visit those who were dying.
- Within a year, Britain's **population** fell from around 5 million to 3 million.
- It kept falling as further outbreaks of the plague returned throughout the **fourteenth** century.

#### Page 37: Identify an Argument

*The author of this website believes that the Black Death was important in the life of a medieval peasant because it led to an improvement in their lives. Because lords were desperate for peasants to work for them, the peasant was encouraged to leave their village when this had previously been against feudal law without permission. By moving villages, a medieval peasant was able to demand higher wages and improve their lives by, eventually, buying their freedom.*

### 5.4: Why did the peasants revolt in 1381?

#### Page 38: Knowledge Box

1. The peasant rebels marched to London.
2. The Kentish rebels asked an ex-soldier, Wat Tyler, to be their leader.
3. The rebels freed the priest, John Ball, who told them that God was on their side.
4. As the rebels marched to London, they were joined by other poor people.
5. The rebels entered London and attacked the houses of King Richard's advisers.
6. King Richard met the rebels at Mile End, where they demanded freedom.
7. King Richard met Wat Tyler at Smithfield. Wat Tyler demanded that the Church's wealth be given to the poor and that all men become equal.
8. Wat Tyler was attacked by the Mayor of London and killed.

Page 38: Identify Short- and Long-term Causes of Events

Long-term cause		Short-term cause	
England has been at war with France for nearly 50 years. The war is going badly and the King is spending a lot of money on it – my taxes!	I want to own my own land. My local Lord has given me some land. Now, I have to work a few days for no pay and I don't want to do this anymore.	Our king is too young. Richard II is just 14 years old. He is being advised by greedy men who only care about themselves.	Since the Black Death some of us have become very rich, and we feel we are as important as these barons!
Since the Black Death, the price of things we need (like food) has got higher and higher! Many of us are suffering from hunger!	There is a new tax called the poll tax. Everybody must pay this, rich and poor, and the amount is increasing. The King will use the money to pay for his wars in France.	After the Black Death, we were getting paid more for our work, but then a law called the 'Statute of Labourers' was passed in 1351 saying that we could only be paid the same money we used to get before the Black Death!	Some priests like John Ball have been preaching that we peasants are just as important as the barons in the eyes of God!

Page 39: Explain Causes

*There was a peasants' revolt in 1381 because the peasants felt they were being unfairly taxed.*

*For example, in 1381 a new tax was introduced called the poll tax. Everybody had to pay this tax whether they were rich or poor. The King used the money to pay for his wars in France.*

*This encouraged a rebellion by the peasants because they felt it was unfair that they had to pay the same amount of tax as the rich, and that the amount that they had to pay was increasing. The peasants were not directly affected by the wars in France and so didn't feel that this was a tax that they should have to pay. This feeling, alongside other complaints that the peasants had in 1381, led them to join the rebellion and march to London.*

## 6 Religion in Tudor England

### 6.1 Why did the Reformation take place in England?

#### Page 41: Knowledge Box

- In Tudor England, **religion** was very important and everyone worshipped **God**.
- People believed that heaven and **hell** were real places.
- If you led a **good** life on earth and prayed regularly, then you would go to heaven when you died.
- However, you would go to hell if you were a **bad** person and didn't go to church regularly.
- The Catholic Church:
  - Catholicism was the main form of **Christianity** in England before 1517.
  - The **Pope** is the Head of the Catholic Church and is chosen by God.
  - The Bible and prayer books are written in **Latin**.
  - A church should be a bright and **colourful** place to worship God.
  - It should have pictures on the walls, stained **glass** windows, silver cups and **crosses**. Priests should wear magnificent robes.
- In the early 1500s, people began to criticise the church. They still believed in God, but believed there were **different** ways of worshipping him.
- These people wanted the Catholic Church to change and were known as Protestants.
- The Protestant Church:
  - The **king** or queen should be the Head of the Church.
  - The Bible and prayer books should be written in **English**, not Latin.
  - A Church should be a plain and simple place to worship God. There should be few decorations and the priests should wear **simple** robes.

#### Page 41: Key Terms

**Catholic** – a member of the Catholic Church

**Pope** – the head of the Catholic Church

**Reformation** – a religious movement in Tudor England that led to the establishment of the Protestant Church

**Protestant** – a member of the Protestant Church

**Monarch** – king or queen of England

**Dissolution** – the breaking up of the monasteries in England

#### Page 42: Explain the Causes of a Historical Event

Reason 1: Henry VIII wanted a son.

**Point** – *Henry VIII introduced the Protestant Church in England because he desperately wanted a son.*

**Evidence** – Henry was worried that Catherine would soon be too old to have any more children and she had only given him a daughter, Mary. Henry VIII had fallen in love with Anne Boleyn but was not allowed to divorce Catherine of Aragon to marry Anne Boleyn.

**Explain** – This caused Henry VIII to set up the Protestant Church so that he could do what he wanted and divorce Catherine of Aragon. Once Henry VIII had got his divorce he was able to marry Anne Boleyn, who he hoped would give him a son.

Reason 2: Henry VIII needed money.

**Point** – Henry VIII introduced the Protestant Church in England because he needed money.

**Evidence** – Henry VIII had spent a lot of money fighting wars in France. The monasteries were very wealthy. Henry VIII made lots of money from closing them down and selling their land and riches.

**Explain** – This caused Henry VIII to set up the Protestant Church so that he could use the wealth of the Catholic Church to pay for his wars in France. Henry VIII did not have his own money to do this.

#### Page 43: Explain the Causes of a Historic Event

Reason 3: Henry VIII wanted more power.

**Point** – Henry VIII introduced the Protestant Church in England because he wanted power.

**Evidence** – Henry VIII did not want to be told what to do by the Pope. He was unhappy that he had to get permission for a divorce from Catherine of Aragon and had to answer to the Pope for other things too.

**Explain** – This caused Henry VIII to set up the Protestant Church so that he could become Head of the Church in England; removing power from the Pope and giving it to himself. From this point on, Henry VIII no longer had to ask the Pope's permission before making religious decisions.

#### Page 43: Prioritise Causes

- Most important cause – Henry VIII's desire for more power
- Least important cause – Henry VIII's need for money

*I believe that the most important cause of the English Reformation was Henry's desire for power. Henry VIII needed to make changes in England and the Pope prevented him from doing so. Once Henry VIII had taken control of the Church in England he was able to make all of the changes that he wanted to.*

## 6.2 What interpretations exist of Mary I?

#### Page 44: Knowledge Box

Mary I was **Henry VIII's** eldest child and she became queen in 1553. Mary was unmarried, 37 years old and a strict **Catholic**. Shortly after becoming queen, Mary married **King Philip of Spain**. Philip and the Spanish were not popular in England and many people were worried that Philip would interfere in England. As soon as Mary became queen she began to make changes to the **churches** in England. England was officially made a Catholic country and the **Pope** returned as Head of the Church. The

churches were redecorated with brightly painted walls, statues and gold crosses. **Church services** and prayer books were in **Latin** once more.

#### Page 44: Describe the Difference Between Two Interpretations

Interpretation A argues that Mary I was *a cruel queen who burned Protestants and caused people to hate Catholics for many thousands of years.*

Interpretation B argues that Mary I was *a popular queen who made changes to the churches that were supported by the English clergy and people.*

Correct statement:

- Interpretation A argues that Mary I did not have support from the people of England. However, Interpretation B argues that she had the support of the Church.

### 6.3 How much did the lives of ordinary people change as a result of the Reformation in England?

#### Page 45: Knowledge Box

Monarch	Dates	Catholic or Protestant?
Edward VI	1547–1553	Protestant
Mary I	1553–1558	Catholic
Elizabeth I	1558–1603	Protestant

#### Page 45: Key Terms

**Altar** – the part of the church where religious rites were performed

**Statue** – a three dimensional artwork

**Bible** – the sacred writings of Christianity

**Vestments** – the robes worn by members of the clergy

**Pamphlet** – a short publication

**Prayer book** – a book of religious prayers

## Page 46: Describe Change

Statement	Henry VIII	Edward VI	Mary I	Elizabeth I
The king is the Head of the Church	✓	✓		✓
The Pope is the Head of the Church			✓	
The Bible is in English	✓	✓		✓
Protestants were burned			✓	
Church decorations were removed		✓		
Some church decorations were allowed				✓
Hundreds of images, statues and vestments were hidden		✓		
Despite the ordered removal of altars and decoration, not all churches did so		✓		
Priests were allowed to marry		✓		✓
Many statues were returned cheaply to the churches			✓	
Some villagers wept when they saw the bare walls in churches				✓
The printing of Protestant pamphlets and books increased		✓		

## Page 47: Write an Explanation Paragraph

*One consequence of the Reformation in England was that the Catholic Church was replaced by the Protestant Church.*

*For example, the Pope was no longer the head of the Church in England. He was now replaced by Henry VIII who gave himself the title 'Defender of the Faith' and Head of the Church of England.*

*The consequence of this was that churches became simple places to worship without stained glass windows and with a Prayer Book written in English, not Latin.*

*Another consequence of the Reformation in England was that a period of religious upheaval and persecution followed.*

*For example, when Edward VI died he was replaced by Mary I who was a Catholic.*

*The consequence of this was that Protestants were seen as opposition and Mary I had many Protestants who criticised her and the Catholic Church burned.*

## 7 The Reign of Elizabeth I

### 7.1 What can we learn from sources about the reign of Elizabeth I?

#### Page 49: Knowledge Box

Correct statements about Elizabeth I:

- Elizabeth I was intelligent and could speak five different languages.
- Elizabeth I was the daughter of Anne Boleyn.
- Elizabeth I never married and was known as the 'Virgin Queen'.
- It is believed that Elizabeth I wore a red wig.
- Elizabeth I was the last Tudor monarch.

#### Page 49: Support Inferences

Inference – a message that can be read between the lines of a source

What I can infer: *That Elizabeth I was a strong queen.*

Details in the source that tells me this: *Queen Elizabeth I is centre of the painting and is confidently holding the sceptre and orb.*

#### Page 50: Evaluate the Utility of a Source Using its Content

Useful – what Source A does show a historian about Elizabeth I	Own knowledge to support
<i>Elizabeth I was young when she became queen. Elizabeth had red hair. It was important for Elizabeth to appear strong and in control of England.</i>	<i>Elizabeth was 25 years old when her sister, Queen Mary, died. Some argue that Elizabeth wore a wig. Elizabeth faced an invasion attempt from King Phillip of Spain in 1588 - her throne was not always secure.</i>

#### Page 50: Reach a Judgement about the Usefulness of a Source

*Overall Source A is useful for a historian wanting to learn about Elizabeth I because it shows us how important Elizabeth's image was to the security of her throne. Queen Elizabeth I was an unmarried queen with no heir, and so she faced a number of challenges throughout her reign. Queen Elizabeth used portraits to convince her subjects of her strength and security as Queen of England.*

## 7.2 Why was the execution of Mary, Queen of Scots significant?

### Page 51: Knowledge Box

- Mary, Queen of Scots was Elizabeth I's **cousin**.
- However, she caused problems for Elizabeth because she was a **Catholic**.
- Mary believed that she should be **Queen** of England. Some English Catholics agreed with her.
- Elizabeth decided to keep Mary in **prison** until she could decide what to do with her.
- The two women never **met** while Mary was a prisoner.
- However, Elizabeth was forced to take action against Mary when she found out that Mary was involved in a plot to **kill** her.

### Page 51: Understand Chronology

Chronological order – the order of events in time.

1. Mary thought she should be Queen of England. This caused problems for Elizabeth.
2. Elizabeth kept Mary in prison.
3. Anthony Babington came up with a plan to kill Elizabeth and replace her with Mary.
4. Babington needed to contact Mary in prison.
5. Babington hid secret letters in beer barrels.
6. Mary replied and agreed to the plan.
7. Walsingham, England's chief spy, found the letters and took them to Elizabeth.
8. Mary, Queen of Scots was executed.

### Page 52: Identify Significance

Elizabeth showed her strength by removing a Catholic rival.	Elizabeth sent out a message to all Catholics that she would remain Queen of England.	Elizabeth showed that she didn't care about her family.
Elizabeth was able to improve her friendship with Spain.	Elizabeth showed she was prepared to sacrifice members of her family who were disloyal.	Elizabeth showed that she didn't care about religion and the Church.

### Page 52: Explain Significance

**Point** – *The execution of Mary, Queen of Scots was significant because Elizabeth's actions showed her strength by removing a Catholic threat.*

**Evidence** – *The execution of Mary, Queen of Scots took place in 1587 following her involvement in the Babington Plot. Mary thought she should be Queen of England and caused problems for Elizabeth. To keep an eye on her, Elizabeth kept Mary in prison. However, Anthony Babington came up with a plan to kill Elizabeth and replace her with Mary. Babington contacted Mary in prison by hiding letters in beer barrels. Walsingham, England's chief spy, found the letters and took them to Elizabeth.*

**Explain** – *This was significant for the future of Queen Elizabeth I because it sent out a message to all Catholics that she was not weak and was prepared to eliminate any Catholic opposition, including challenges that came from within her own family.*

### 7.3 Why did the Spanish Armada fail?

#### Page 53: Knowledge Box

- In Tudor times, **Spain** was the richest, most powerful country in the world.
- It had a large **army** and Spanish treasure ships were bringing a fortune in **gold** back from new land that had been discovered.
- In 1587, King Phillip II of Spain was angry with **England** for the following reasons:
  - Sir Francis **Drake**, an English explorer, had sailed into Cadiz harbour and set fire to Spain's royal warships.
  - English sailors had been stealing gold and **silver** from Spanish ships.
  - Phillip was a **Catholic** and he had heard that Mary, Queen of Scots had been executed by Elizabeth I.
- In the summer of 1588, Phillip assembled one of the greatest fleets of warships the world had ever seen.
- There were 130 Spanish ships, known as an **Armada**.
- He planned to invade England, remove Elizabeth I as queen and become King of Spain and England.

#### Page 53: Key Words

**Cadiz** – a port in Spain

**Armada** – a fleet of warships

**Beacons** – a guiding light or fire

**Calais** – a port in France

**Fire ship** – a vessel loaded with explosives that is set adrift to destroy an enemy's ships

**Executed** – to put to death

#### Page 54: Understand Chronology

Correct order: F, E, B, A, D, G, C, H

#### Page 54: Identify Causes

The Spanish Armada failed because of the delay of the Spanish soldiers at Calais.	The Spanish Armada failed because of the fire ships used by the English.	The Spanish Armada failed because of the speed of the English ships.
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Page 55: Write an Explanation Paragraph

**Point** – *The Spanish Armada failed because of the fire ships used by the English.*

**Evidence** – *The Spanish Armada set sail in 1588 after King Phillip II of Spain was upset by England. One hundred and thirty ships set sail packed together in a crescent formation, which the English would find difficult to attack. While the Spanish Armada was waiting for more soldiers at Calais, Francis Drake used fire ships to attack the Spanish.*

**Explain** – *This led to the failure of the Spanish Armada because the Spanish ships panicked and scattered all over the North Sea. This left the Spanish navy vulnerable and the English ships gained an advantage. They chased after them and attacked again and again.*

Page 55: Prioritise Causes

*I believe that the most important reason for the failure of the Spanish Armada was the use of fire ships by Francis Drake.*

*I think this because using this weapon forced the Spanish ships to separate and scatter, leaving them vulnerable and weak compared to the English ships, which were much faster than the Spanish ships.*

Page 56: Writing a Narrative

**Write a narrative account analysing the key events of the Spanish Armada in 1588.**

**Causes:** *Initially, the Spanish Armada set sail from Cadiz Harbour on 22 July 1588. This was because King Phillip II of Spain was growing increasingly unhappy with Queen Elizabeth I and England. He was angry that English sailors had been stealing gold and silver from Spanish ships and he was angry about the execution of Mary, Queen of Scots and felt that Elizabeth I should be punished for killing a Catholic queen.*

**Event:** *On route the Spanish Armada was attacked by fire ships used by Francis Drake to separate the crescent formation of ships. This happened because the English had tried to attack the Spanish ships, but without success. When the Spanish ships were delayed at Calais waiting for Spanish soldiers, the English navy seized the opportunity to attack and scatter their successful crescent formation.*

**Consequences:** *As a result, the Spanish Armada was forced to separate and became vulnerable. This was a failure because the English ships were faster than the Spanish ships, and so were able to use this opportunity to attack the Spanish navy again and again before they were destroyed by a storm and forced to sail home around Scotland and Ireland.*

## 8 The English Civil War

### 8.1 Why was there a civil war in England?

Page 60: Knowledge Box

- The king is chosen by God – he has a divine right to rule.
- Parliament's job is to follow the king's commands.
- The king is there to serve his country and do his best for the people.
- One man cannot govern an entire nation.
- Cavaliers
- Roundheads

Page 60: Key Terms

**Civil war** – a war between two groups in the same country

**Parliament** – the place where laws of England were decided; House of Commons and House of Lords

**Monarch** – king or queen

**Royalist** – a supporter of King Charles I

**Parliamentarian** – a supporter of parliament

**Divine Right** – the belief that as king or queen you had been chosen by God to rule a country

**Ship tax** – a tax Charles I introduced for people living by or near the sea

**Cavalier** – a royalist soldier during the civil war

**Roundhead** – a parliamentarian soldier during the civil war

Page 61: Categorise Causes

Key	
Religious	Yellow
Economic	Blue
Political	Pink

Charles I was unwilling to accept that Parliament should be able to disagree with the king.	Many people did not like Catholics. Charles married a Catholic and appointed an Archbishop who supported catholic worship.	Charles I was short of money. He forced nobles into lending him money and sold titles and knighthoods for cash.
Despite problems with money, Charles spent a lot of money on art.	Charles I introduced a new Prayer Book to Scotland. This caused the Scots to raise an army and invade England.	The Ship Tax was normally only paid during war. Charles I made everybody pay it.
Charles I went into parliament and arrested 5 MPs. This was a great misuse of his powers.	Charles I dismissed parliament and only recalled them when he needed to raise more money	There was a Catholic uprising in Ireland. Parliament did not trust the king to take control of the army.

### Page 61: Prioritise Causes

*Top: Most significant cause – Charles I was unwilling to accept that Parliament should be able to disagree with the King. I think Charles believed he should be able to do what he wanted, when he wanted because he had been chosen by God to rule England.*

*Bottom: Least significant cause – There was a Catholic uprising in Ireland. Parliament did not trust the King to take control of the army. I think Parliament were more concerned about what Charles was doing in England and to them in Parliament.*

## 8.2 What can we learn from sources about the fighting during the English Civil War?

### Page 62: Knowledge Box

- The rich **lords** and country gentlemen usually fought for the **King**.
- His support was strongest in the **north** of England, Wales, Devon, Cornwall and Somerset.
- Parliament was most popular in the south, especially **London**, and other large towns and ports.
- Merchants, businessmen and **Puritans** would also fight for Parliament.

### Page 62: Support Inferences

What I can infer: *That innocent people were caught up in the fighting.*

Details in the source that tell me this: *The Royalist soldiers are described as entering 'every house' and committing violence including 'damning, threatening and terrifying'.*

### Page 63: Key Terms

**Merchants** – people who buy and sell goods, traders

**Puritans** – very strict Protestants

**Plundering** – to steal goods with force

**Bragged** – to boast

Page 63: Evaluate the Utility of a Source Using its Provenance

	Agree	Disagree
Source A is useful because it was written during the English Civil War.	✓	
Source A is useful because it was written by someone who saw the fighting during the English Civil War.	✓	
Source A is limited because it was written by the wife of a Parliamentarian commander who would not have liked the Royalists.	✓	
Source A is limited because it is an account of the actions of troops just in Birmingham. This may not have happened anywhere else during the English civil war.	✓	

### 8.3 How did England change following the Civil War?

Page 64: Describe and Explain Change

**Point:** Under Oliver Cromwell, England became a Republic and he became Lord Protector.

**Evidence:** Many new laws were introduced, including the banning of football, the closure of theatres and women were not allowed to wear make-up.

**Explain:** These changes happened because Oliver Cromwell was a Puritan and Puritan rule was very strict. Puritans tried to lead simple lives like Jesus and imposed their lifestyle on England during this period.

Page 65: Explain Causation

**Point:** The English Civil War was caused by Charles' decision to dismiss Parliament and only recall them when he needed to raise more money.

**Evidence:** When Parliament refused to help Charles I collect more taxes, he dismissed them and ruled without them for 11 years. Charles only recalled Parliament again to ask their permission to raise an army to fight the Scottish. This became known as the Long Parliament.

**Explain:** This led to a civil war because Parliament resented only being used by Charles I when he needed to collect taxes. Parliament felt that it was their job to help the King make decisions and rule the country.

**Point:** Another cause of the English Civil War was King Charles I use of the ship tax.

**Evidence:** The ship tax was a tax charged to the people of England for living by or near the sea. However, it was a tax that was normally only paid for in war but Charles made everybody pay it.

**Explain:** This led to a civil war because the English people did not like having to pay this tax all of the time and they felt Charles had abused his power by asking for this tax from everyone and not during a time of war.

## 9 The Restoration Era, 1660–1665

### 9.1 What can we learn from sources about the Restoration?

#### Page 67: Knowledge Box

- Britain had been without a king since Charles I was **executed** in 1649.
- After this, the country was ruled by **Parliament** and then by Oliver Cromwell.
- However, Cromwell was unpopular because of his strict **religious** views.
- Before he died, in 1658, he picked his **son** Richard to carry on running the country.
- But Richard couldn't control the army or Parliament. In 1660, Parliament asked Charles I's son to return as king – and Britain became a **monarchy** again.
- This was called the Restoration.

#### Page 67: Support Inferences

What I can infer: *That Charles II was welcomed back as King of England.*

Details in the source that tell me this: *The many people in the painting who have joined the procession on the eve of his coronation. The lines of people go far back in the painting.*

### 9.2 How did people react to the Great Plague in 1665?

#### Page 68: Knowledge Box

Beliefs about cause	What people did to avoid catching and spreading the disease
Position of the planets Punishment from God Touching a cat or dog Bad smells	Smoke tobacco Carry a posy (bunch) of flowers Public entertainment was stopped Fires were lit in the streets Cats and dogs were killed Houses were sealed up for 40 days

#### Page 68: Key Terms

**Quarantine** – the isolation of someone suffering with a deadly disease to prevent its spread

**Posy** – a collection of flowers

**Searchers** – people who went out to collect the bodies of those who had died from the plague

**Plague doctor** – those who would visit plague victims wearing a leather hat, a long leather coat and a mask stuffed with perfume

Page 69: Describe Similarity and Difference

Similarity	Difference
The plague was caused by bad air (miasma). The plague was sent by God as a punishment. The plague was caused by the position of the planets. Houses were sealed up.	A red cross was painted in the door of a plague victim, with the words 'Lord, have mercy upon us'. People were encouraged to smoke tobacco. People would carry a posy of flowers. Public entertainment was stopped.

Page 69: Explain Similarity

*During the Black Death people would pray to God and some people in Europe, flagellants, would whip themselves as a punishment to avoid catching the plague.*

*Also, during the Great Plague people would pray to God and paint on their doors a red cross to ask for forgiveness.*

*The reactions of people during both plagues were similar because by the time of the Great Plague the understanding of disease and illness had not developed. There was no knowledge of germs and the real cause of the disease and so people would use religion to explain and believed that it was still sent by God as a punishment.*

## 10 Thematic Study: The changing nature of warfare c.1000–c.1700

### 10.1 What was warfare like before c.1700?

#### Page 71: Knowledge Box

The Battle of Hastings – 1066

The Battle of Falkirk – 1298

The Battle of Agincourt – 1415

The Battle of Naseby – 1645

#### Page 71: Key Words

**Strategy** – planning large military movements

**Cavalry** – soldiers on horseback

**Artillery** – mounted large guns

**Musket** – a heavy gun for infantry soldiers introduced in the sixteenth century

#### Page 71: Describe Key Features

	Battle of Hastings	Battle of Naseby	Battle of Agincourt	Battle of Falkirk
Weapons used were spears, bows and arrows				✓
Strategies used were a shield wall and feigned retreat	✓			
The Scots positioned themselves behind soft, boggy ground				✓
Weapons used were muskets, artillery and swords		✓		
This battle was fought using axes, arrows, shields and cavalry	✓			
Knights were steel-plated armour and used two-handed swords			✓	
This battle was fought between the Royalists and Parliament		✓		
This battle was fought in Northern France			✓	

#### Page 72: Understand Chronology

Battle: Battle of Hastings, 1066

Description: This battle was fought between Harold Godwinson and William, Duke of Normandy

Battle: Battle of Falkirk, 1298

Description: William Wallace led the Scots in this battle

Battle: Battle of Agincourt, 1415

Description: This was a battle in the Hundred Years War

Battle: Battle of Naseby, 1645

Description: The parliamentarians won this battle

## 10.2 How did warfare change before c.1700?

### Page 72: Knowledge Box

- In the Medieval period, **knights** were recruited to fight battles and wars.
- They wore **chainmail** armour, used swords and **lances** and rode on horseback.
- English armies were also made up of **infantry**, including spearmen and **crossbowmen**.
- The **cavalry** was a very important force on the battlefield in the early Middle Ages.
- Artillery (cannon) began to be used more frequently on the battlefield from the later fifteenth century, although it did not have a major impact.
- By the seventeenth century cavalry were armed with **pistols**, although the sword was their main weapon. They no longer wore full body armour.
- The majority of infantrymen used **muskets** that fired a shot every two minutes.
- There was no **permanent** army in England until 1660 when a small standing army was established of little over 20,000 men in its early years.

### Page 73: Describe Key Features

<b>Medieval warfare</b> <b>c.1000–c.1500</b>	Cavalry, infantry, knights, chainmail Bows and arrows, axes, spears Slow 1066 Succession Crisis, Vikings
<b>Tudor warfare</b> <b>c.1500–c.1600</b>	Cavalry, knights, armour Spears, swords, artillery, cannon, sword One Hundred Years' War France
<b>Stuart warfare</b> <b>c.1600–c.1700</b>	Cavalry Gunpowder, guns, pistols, muskets English Civil War Royalists, Parliamentarians

Page 73: Describe Change and Continuity

Change in warfare	Continuity in warfare
<i>As science and technology developed, weapons changed: axes to guns.</i>	<i>No permanent army until 1660. Cavalry remained important.</i>

### 10.3 Why did warfare change before c.1700?

Page 74: Knowledge Box

- By 1700, **cannon** and handheld **guns** dominated the battlefield.
- Guns replaced longbows and **crossbows**.
- Developments in science and technology led to guns that were more **powerful** and reliable.
- The musket was **cheaper** than a crossbow and was able to penetrate armour made even of the strongest steel. Arrows could not do this.
- Lighter weight cannons were developed that could be transported by **horses** on to the battlefield.
- The change in weapons led to a change in **tactics**.
- Musketeers were deployed in long thin lines across the battlefield or in squares of six **rows**.
- The front row would fire and then march to the **back** to **reload** while the second row moved forward to fire.
- During the English Civil War conscription was used by both sides. This did lead to an **increase** in troops, but they were poorly **trained** and a large number deserted their army.

Page 74: Key Factors

**Government** – the influence of decisions made by government and parliament

**Individuals** – the influence of the actions of people

**Science** – the influence of new scientific knowledge and understanding

**Technology** – the influence of new machines and materials

**Communications** – the influence of sharing knowledge and ideas

**Attitudes in society** – the influence of people’s beliefs and ideas

## Page 75: Identify the Causes of Change

Factor	How this led to change in warfare
Government	The government funded a permanent army in Britain from 1645 onwards, starting with the New Model Army.
Individuals	Oliver Cromwell was hugely important in the creation of the New Model Army and the move towards a permanent and professional army.
Science	The introduction of gunpowder led to a change in weapons and the use of pistols and muskets.
Technology	The matchlock mechanism led to wide use of muskets in warfare that were faster and more effective at penetrating steel plate armour. A growth in the cast iron industry led to more cannons being produced
Communications	
Attitudes in society	Conscription was used to recruit soldiers during the English Civil War and this continued from this time.

## Page 76: Causation

*Warfare changed between c.1000 and c.1700 because of the advances in science and technology. Following the developments in gunpowder, guns and cannons became widely used on the battlefield from the early modern period. No longer were axes used like they had been at the Battle of Hastings. The technological advance of the matchlock mechanism used to fire a gun from the sixteenth century led to an increase in the use of firearms. This led to muskets replacing crossbows on the battlefield because they were cheaper to produce and more effective in disabling the enemy.*

*As weapons advanced, the role of horses in warfare also changed. No longer were they only used for cavalry soldiers. As cannons became lighter, horses were used to transport the artillery onto the battlefield. This led to a decrease in the number of horses used in warfare.*

*Warfare also changed between c.1000 and c.1700 because of the influence of individuals, such as Oliver Cromwell. During the English Civil War, Cromwell formed the New Model Army and became the leader of its cavalry. This marked the move towards England having a permanent professional army. This led to a change because no longer were soldiers only recruited during war and it led to more advanced training being given to those who were recruited as professional soldiers.*